



PATENT SPECIFICATION

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COMPLETE SPECIFICATION

Improvements relating to pumice-stone

I, GEORGES GRANDEMANGE, a French citizen of 36 Avenue de la Victoire, Nice, France, do hereby declare the invention, for which I pray that a patent may be granted to me, and the method by which it is to be performed, to be particularly described in and by the following statement:—

This invention concerns pumice-stone and has for its object the provision of pumice-stone capable of more effectively abrading other surfaces, especially parts of the body which are covered by a layer of hardened skin, such as the feet.

According to the present invention, I provide a pumice-stone having at least part of its surface divided into a multitude of abrasive elements by means of a plurality of open grooves formed in such surface.

Preferably, said grooves constitute a network of orthogonal lines so that the individual abrasive elements have a generally rectangular aspect in plan view.

The said grooves may be formed as narrow channels extending perpendicularly below the general plane of the abrading surface formed by the multitude of abrasive elements or the grooves may be inclined with respect to the perpendicular to said abrading surface so that the individual abrasive elements have an undercut edge to assist in their abrading action.

An embodiment of the invention is illustrated by way of example in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view of a pumice-stone having an abrading surface formed in accordance with the present invention; and

Figure 2 is a section on the line II—II of Figure 1.

As shown in the drawings, the abrading surface of a pumice-stone is constituted by a multitude of abrasive elements 1 which in this case are generally rectangular in plan view and are produced by forming a network of orthogonal grooves 2 in the

block or stone. As is apparent from Figure 2, the grooves are inclined with respect to the perpendicular from the abrading surface constituted by the elements 1 so that each element has an undercut edge 3 to enhance its abrading action upon another surface.

The grooves 2 are formed to such a depth that wear of the abrasive elements will not erase the grooves for a considerable time, thereby ensuring that the abrasive efficiency of the stone is retained even after prolonged usage.

The spacing of the grooves 2 may vary within wide limits, and moreover the grooves need not have parallel walls in the manner shown in the drawings. Furthermore, the grooves may be so formed that the individual abrasive elements have regular or irregular boundaries in a variety of different shapes. Thus the individual abrasive elements may even be constituted by substantially pointed projections formed between a network of wide grooves closely spaced together.

It will be appreciated that the abrasive elements could also be formed as a plurality of parallel or substantially parallel knife edges running across the whole abrading surface of the pumice-stone, such abrasive elements being produced by forming parallel or substantially parallel grooves in one direction in the surface of the pumice-stone.

Where the pumice-stone has a generally tablet shape, both the major surfaces thereof may, if desired, be formed by a multitude of abrasive elements.

What I claim is:—

1. Pumice-stone having at least part of its surface divided into a multitude of abrasive elements by means of a plurality of open grooves formed in such surface.

2. Pumice-stone according to claim 1, wherein said grooves constitute a network of orthogonal lines so that the individual

abrasive elements have a generally rectangular aspect in plan view.

3. Pumice-stone according to claim 1 or
2, wherein said grooves are formed as
5 narrow channels inclined to the perpendicular from the general plane of the surface defined by the abrasive elements.

4. Pumice-stone in the form of a block
having cut therein a plurality of parallel
10 inclined grooves and, crossing these at an angle, a further plurality of grooves.

5. Pumice-stone substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to and as shown in the accompanying drawings.

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FIG. 1.

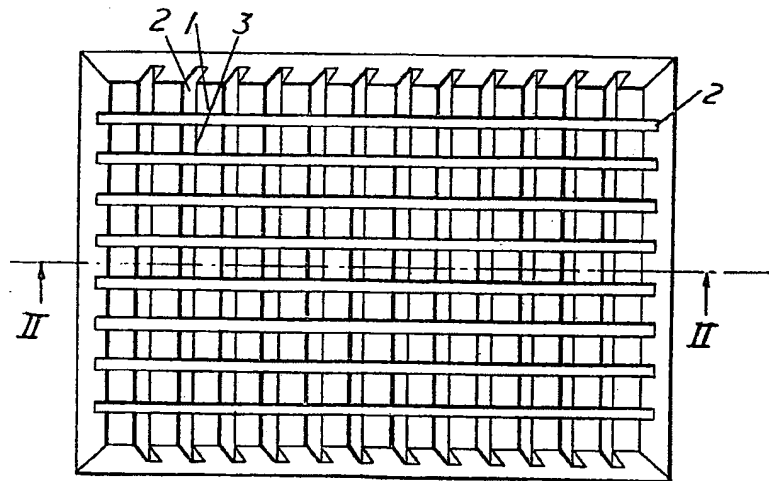


FIG. 2.

